

A new Species of *Campoplex* (Hym., Ichneumonidae).

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Campoplex variabilis n. sp.

♀—Length 8 mm.; greatest diameter of lateral ocelli of approximately the same length as the shortest distance between those ocelli and the nearest eye-margin.

Head and thorax black and thinly clothed with silvery pubescence. Abdomen with first segment black; second dorsal segment dark brown, but shading into ferruginous toward the apical margin; second ventral segment entirely stramineous; third and fourth segments entirely ferruginous; fifth segment with basal portion ferruginous and apical part black, the line of demarcation between the two colors being very irregular and rather indefinite: the remaining segments entirely black.

Antennae dark brown. Mandibles dark, but slightly tinged with reddish brown. Palpi dark brown. Tegulae dark brown. All the coxae and trochanters black; front femora mostly yellowish-ferruginous, but somewhat darkened toward their bases; middle femora dark brown for the most part, but light ferruginous or stramineous apically; fore tibiae and tarsi stramineous; middle tibiae stramineous, but somewhat darkened toward their bases; middle tarsi dark; hind legs entirely dark. Wings hyaline and slightly darkened.

Type.—The specimen from which the above description was made came from Wareham, Massachusetts, and is deposited in the collection of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This specimen and six others of the same species were bred by the writer from the larvae of *Epelis truncataria* var. *faxonii* Minot, from 25 to 30 per cent. of the *Epelis* larvae being infested with this parasite. They emerged from their host larvae and formed their cocoons between July 23 and August 8, 1913. The cocoons were elliptical in shape and coffee-brown in color and ranged from 6.5 mm. to 7.5 mm. in length. The adult parasites emerged on dates ranging from June 12 to June 27, 1914. These specimens showed much variation in coloration, and three color variants based on this variation are here described:

Color Variant 1.—Like the typical form, but with entire apical half of second dorsal abdominal segment ferruginous, basal two-thirds of fore femora darkened, middle femora entirely dark, basal halves of middle tibiae dark, and apical segments of fore tarsi brown.

One specimen, deposited in the collection of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Color Variant 2.—Like the typical form described above, but with mandibles for the most part stramineous, palpi dark stramineous, tegulae stramineous, apices of fore coxae touched with stramineous, fore trochanters and femora entirely stramineous, middle tarsi mostly stramineous, but their apical segments brown.

One specimen, deposited in the collection of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Color Variant 3.—Like Color Variant 2, but with distal half of middle femora stramineous, middle tibiae entirely stramineous, and hind tibiae considerably stramineous along their front sides except at base and apex.

Two specimens, one of which is deposited in the collection of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This very variable species may grade into forms heretofore described, but, as its relationships are unknown and as it seems necessary to establish its identity in connection with the writer's cranberry insect investigations, it is here described as new. Moreover, the detailed description of so great variation as is shown by these specimens is always desirable.

Boisduval's *Lycaena piasus* and *Lycaena rhaea* (Lep.).

By J. R. HASKIN, Los Angeles, Cal.

Two very interesting series of notes have recently been published concerning M. Charles Oberthür's figures of the Boisduval types of North American Lycaenidae. One of them is entitled "Lycaenidae of California Described by Boisduval," by William Phillips Comstock, in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, Vol. xxii, No. 1, March, 1914, and the other is entitled "Notes on the Synonymy of Boisduval's N. American Species of Lycaenidae," by J. McDunnough, Ph.D., in the *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation*, Vol. xxvi, No. 9, September 15, 1914, in London, Eng. Messrs. Comstock and McDunnough, after an examination of Oberthür's figures, have both come to the conclusion that American entomologists, during the past fifty years, have